Japanese
Alphabet

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Consonant.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{k} & \text{g} & \text{s(sh)} & \text{z} & \text{t(ts)(ch)} & \text{d} & \text{n} \\ \text{h(f)} & \text{b} & \text{p} & \text{m} & \text{y} & \text{r} & \text{w} \end{array}\right\}$$

Vowel.

$$\{\text{a} \quad \text{i} \quad \text{u} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{o}\}$$

The Japanese writing system is syllabic, here *ha* is sometimes *wha*, which in turn is almost always written as *w'a*. Of limited sounds are the sets {*dadedo*} and {*wawo('o)*}. Irregular sets are {*hahifuheho*} {*tachitsuteto*} and {*sashisuseso*}. Possible diphthongs are *ky*, *gy*, *sh*, *zy*, *ch*, *ny*, *by*, *py*, *my* and *ry*. They only occur with three of the vowels, namely *a*, *u* and *o*. The first attempt presented here in representing the chinese characters used in the language is the easiest possible one, that is to say, writing above the syllables the JIS number of the character concerned.

Example. $\overset{3883}{\text{fu}}$ta (num) (two); $\overset{3365}{\text{ha}}$yai (adj) (early); $\overset{3145}{\text{hi}}$to (n) (man) (human); $\overset{1676}{\text{hi}}$totsu (num) (one); $\overset{2462}{\text{i}}$tsu (num) (five); $\overset{2981}{\text{ka}}$ *ku* (vb) (write); $\overset{2786}{\text{ko}}$to (n) (thing) (matter) (affair) (fact) (event) (accident); $\overset{2269}{\text{kyū}}$ (num) (nine); $\overset{4392}{\text{man}}$ (num) (ten thousand); $\overset{3570}{\text{na}}$ka (n) (middle); $\overset{2823}{\text{na}}$natsu (num) (seven); $\overset{2154}{\text{o}}$ka (n) (hill); $\overset{2158}{\text{o}}$yobi (conj) (and) (as well as); $\overset{1828}{\text{shi}}$ta (n) (below); $\overset{3430}{\text{ta}}$ (other) (the other); $\overset{3069}{\text{ue}}$ (n) (above);

Bibliography

K N Tiyapan, *Division of Space by Voronoi Graph*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Manchester, 2004

